CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In July 28th, 2005, The U.S. Muslim Religious Council legally released a fatwa called Fatwa against Terrorism. This fatwa contains Islam's condemnation against terrorism and religious extremism. This fatwa was published on the official website of Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR). The U.S. Muslim Religious Council itself was actually a joint community that included 145 Islamic organizations, mosques, and imams in America and Canada which also endorsed this fatwa.

The issuing of this fatwa was initiated based on some terrorist incidents that happened in 2005, especially London bombings which victimized more than 700 non-combatant people. This terror act, specifically, was committed by Muslims who committed suicide through suicide bombing in public place. This incident, afterward, gave negative serious impact to people in the UK in terms of mental health and trust to strangers (Giordano & Lindstrom, 2016). By this accident, also, it led people around the world to think that Islam has relation to terrorism and Muslims are terrorist, which later caused disunity and distrust toward Muslims. This strengthened the narrative "all Muslim are terrorists" as this had spread around the world especially the United States (Corbin, 2017).

As a short overview, terrorism, in short, is an act of violence, which differs to other kinds of violence, and threat used by non-state actors towards non-combatant people for political or social motive (Enders & Sandler, 2006; Mustafa & McCarthy, 2020). Terrorism today developed to be dominated by religious motive (Hoffman, 2002; Hoffman, 2017), as it is also attributed to political, social, or ideology-related matters (Whittaker, 2004). Religious terrorism had been the most prominent threat in defining the characterization of terrorism. Many terror acts today use suicide bombing as method of terror attack as it is considered to be "devastatingly effective, lethally efficient, have a greater likelihood of success, and are relatively inexpensive and generally easier to execute that other attack modes" (Hoffman, 2017, p. 163).

The disbelief toward Islam was then carried out as foundation for the council to issue the fatwa against terrorism. Fatwa, in expert way, defines as a process of conveying non-

binding authoritative statements regarding certain questions related to Islam (Al-Arifi, et al, 2021, p. 1450). Thereby, fatwa aims to respond or answer Islamic questions or matters (Pasuni, 2018). In a fatwa, there is always Qur'an verse or hadith quoted in the text as valid source of fatwa. Thus, fatwa contains strong statements that are supported by Qur'an and hadith.

Such nonbinding legal statement is adequately used in research of political sciences or religious research. Through review of previous studies, this fatwa text has not been particularly examined yet through the study of language. There are even lack of researches that study fatwa text linguistically. Fatwa text contains not only opinions and statements but also holy verses of al-Qur'an and hadith. This is interesting as it may have a distinctive meaning since it is formal statement that are supported by factual reasons such holy verses. This also becomes a preliminary observation which leads the researcher to take this for academic research.

Due to interest of language issue towards this fatwa text, this study attempts to seek for the analysis of meaning through the field of Linguistics. The analysis of language meaning in this study will be run by analyzing the transitivity system. This study aims to investigate transitivity analysis of the fatwa text. The transitivity analysis found in the fatwa is to be studied to examine and construe the possible meaning of the language used in the fatwa. Thus, interpretation of the fatwa text through functional-semantic system may be revealed.

1.2. Theoretical Framework
1.2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach proposed by Michael Halliday in 1968 which sees language to be used as a process of meaning-making. Systemic Functional Linguistics, in sense of formal definition, is a social semiotic language theory that sets up language analysis from the perspective of language meaning systems as the priority, which deal with the way the systems of meaning are shaped, and how it simulates the construction of human social systems then relating it to other meaning systems developed within society (Bowcher, Fontaine, & Schönthal, 2019, p. 1). Basically, SFL sees language being used not only as a production of sound of the speaker, but it is used to be purposeful. It means that language is used to shape user' thoughts and deliver meaning to other people. For instance, people expressing their happiness by saying "I am happy" or either "I am cheerful". By saying such expressions, they have shaped their feeling of happiness and made meaning to other people through the phrase they used. This is analogous to what Eggins had argued that SFL

does not only matter the way people use language by questioning functional questions, but it also construes meaning as a linguistic system through functional-semantic approach (2004, p. 3). Identically, SFL focuses on construing context (Bateman, 2017, p. 14) which relates it to social context (Schleppegrell, 2012).

SFL concept is actually under the discussion of discourse analysis, as SFL theory is applied to analyze a discourse. Discourse may become a busy field to discuss, then define, since it is a broad field which has some interpretations regarding the context and topic. Dictionaries tend to define discourse as speech or piece writing, also conversation. However, in the field of linguistic, discourse refers to a form of communication from which language is used variably. Whether in text or speech, it points out to how people use words and phrases distinctly yet agreeable. Every-day conversation and discussion are also called discourse. Therefrom, discourse analysis in a very simple way is defined as an analysis of talk and texts with specific methodological approaches (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 1). Discourse is also known as "recontextualization of social practices" which it can be reconstructed as resources for representation of social practices (Leeuwen, 2008, p. 6).

In the light of linguistic system as Eggins argued, the most important point that raises up is the organization of language to be used and to make meanings (2004, p. 4). Such example of the phrase above, the choices of word of 'I', 'am', and 'happy' become the matter. It matters not only the lexical choice that those words are selected to be expressed, but also how those words are structured and become a pattern so that it can be used to utter. This structuring or organization of language, either it regards to the way people use language and how it describes linguistic system semantically, is the real point of SFL theory. Hence, the fatwa against terrorism as a discourse will be studied through the concept of SFL as the study seeks for the meaning through the language structure of the fatwa text.

1.2.2. Ideational Metafunction

As stated above, SFL focuses on language meaning system through the analysis of language structure regarding how it is functionally used and functionally meant. The theory continues as Halliday argued that the basic function of language is to comprehend experiences and represent social relationships (2014, p. 29). Halliday then proposed the term 'metafunction', which integrates the whole component of language function within the theory (2014, p. 30).

Metafunction, by Halliday, is divided into three: ideational, interpersonal, and textual (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Berry, 2019). Ideational metafunction focuses on how language pattern is functioned as a structure of representation. Representation here means experience and logical relation, which divided ideational metafunction into two sub-functions: experiential and logical metafunction (Fontaine, 2013, p. 9). Experiential metafunction deals with human experience which construes the meaning behind this experience. This suggests language as a medium of delivering experience to shape interpretation. Logical metafunction, meanwhile, is more about the system of logical-semantic relationships which is related to larger units of language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 29). Interpersonal metafunction sees the function of language as the reflection of personal and social meaning, in which language used by speakers is to establish the speaker's social relationship with others (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 29). Then, textual metafunction is the function of language which facilitates two other functions to show the motive.

Any language pattern uttered by language user by either written or spoken has this three-way of language function. It can be showed by the following example:

> I can make reference to the same person in a variety of ways: the Duke of Wellington, the Iron Duke, the victor of Waterloo; or, to be a little less dated, the Prime Minister, Mr Blair, our Tony, Bush's poodle, and so on. The difference between these phrases lies in the attitude they appear to express, in how I seem to position myself in respect to the person referred to. So I might be deemed to indicate deference, admiration, disrespect. And of course, since communication is a matter of convergence, my choice of referring expression can be seen as an attempt to persuade my intended interlocutor into the same position (Widdowson, 2004, p. 13).

The passage above shows the experience of the author in using language for referencing to a person. The way Widdowson delivers these utterances shapes a representation which affects his attempt to build the social relationship. Those sentences may also affects other people to react or to act in the same way. Finally, the clauses represent themselves as a message.

In terms of experiential metafunction, the experience of the above extract can be seen through the choice of word the author used. Every expression through his words represent the world of experience he undergoes. He attempts to deliver his thoughts on the way he refers to someone. He also has a consideration of his position through the expression he utters. Those can be analyzed in detail through every choice of word in the clauses. In regard to this current study, the words used in the fatwa text construe the experience that shapes an interpretation. Thus, and however, the focus is only on the experiential metafunction.

Experiential metafunction shapes experience of human being as language does not only use for communication but to picture the world. The experience builds 3 (three) categories which are things, events, and circumstances (Butt, et al, 2001, p. 46). Hence, in experiential meaning, it describes the one who experiences the thing, the experience, and the circumstances around the experience. These three categories are later called participant, process, and circumstance. These three are the core of transitivity system which is explained in the next section.

1.2.3. Transitivity System

Generally, transitivity is related to verb or verbal group. However, in SFL, transitivity is a system of analyzing object having in a clause by referring to the whole process in experience and being construed or interpreted into types of process. Transitivity concept seeks for language function and the meaning through grammatical pattern of the language. Fontaine argued that transitivity becomes an essential concept in SFL approach (2013). Transitivity is also a system for analyzing the experiential meaning within a discourse.

The concept of transitivity includes any object, quality, relationship, and other entities. These elements are the reflection of experience by which the meaning is depicted. Therefore, transitivity analysis include all elements in a clause: subject, verb, object, and compliment. Those elements in transitivity system refer to as participant, process, and circumstances based on the analysis. Those three elements are the core of transitivity system. Regarding this current study, the analysis of transitivity will be done through the analysis of types of process, which include process, participant, and circumstances.

1.2.3.1. Process Types and Participants

Process in transitivity system is a depiction of what is happening or what is going on in a situation. Process is usually set as verbal group, or depicted through the verb of a clause. Types of process are divided into 6 (six) types (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Eggins, 2004, Berry 2019) which are explained below. Each explanation of the type is followed by examples taken from 4 (four) different books. Those books are *The Political Economy of Terrorism* book by Walter Enders and Todd Sandler (2006) as Book 1; the book of *Winning Debates: A Guide to Debating in The Style of the World Universities Debating Championship* by Steven L. Johnson (2009) as Book 2; *SWAT Leadership and Tactical Planning: The SWAT Operator's Guide to Combat Law Enforcement* book by Tony L. Jones (1996) as Book 3; and the novel of *David Copperfield* by Charles Dickens (1869) as Book 4.

1. Material Process

'Material' process is a process of illustrating actions, events, or anything that can be done through a real action. In short, this process illustrates a doing and happening activity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 179). The participant involved in this process is primarily Actor and Goal, yet other participants such Agent, Recipient, Scope, and Client are also included (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The example of 'material' process is below.

Table 1.1. (1)

Example of material process

I	caught	a cat
Actor	Process: material	Goal

The 'material' process of the clause above is shown by the verb 'catch' in past tense. The process of *caught* is done by *I* as the 'doer' or someone who does the process to *a cat* which is the entity that undergoes the process. The 'doer' is called Actor, while the one who experiences is the Goal. This means that there is a doing process that is done in the past by the Actor to the Goal.

'Material' process includes a process of creation and transformation, which is called 'creative' 'material' process and 'transformative' 'material' process (see Halliday, 2014). 'Creative' 'material' process refers to a process of creation which the Actor or the Goal itself is the outcome of creation (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 184). 'Transformative' one refers to a material clause that shows a change happened to the existed Actor or the Goal (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 185). The example is following.

Table 1.1. (2-3)

Example of material process (extracts from Book 2 & Book 3)

We	reduce	our uncertainty	through communication
Actor	Process: material (transformative)	Goal	

Next,		write and issue	the warning order
	Actor	Process: material (creative)	Goal

The first clause refers to 'transformative' 'material' clause. It is shown by the verb *reduce* which indicates transformation or some change to happen to the Goal *our uncertainty*. The second clause, meanwhile, is 'creative' one. The verb *write and issue* indicates a process

of creation. It means that the Actor – which is implicit – makes or creates something which Goal itself is the outcome, or the creation, a warning order.

2. Mental Process

'Mental' process describes feelings, emotions, and anything related to mental sense of a human. 'Mental' clause projects the experience that expresses quality sense of human's consciousness (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 197). As it is about mental sense, the participant of this mental process is called Senser. For the second participant, it is called Phenomenon. Senser indicates a conscious entity that undergoes the experience itself. The second participant, Phenomenon, refers to things, acts, and also facts that become the consciousness object (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). An example is presented below.

Table 1.2. (1)

Example of mental process

I	heard	your scream
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

The clause above indicates that *I* as the Senser, experience a process of *heard* to the Phenomenon *your scream*. It means that the verb *heard* in a past tense shows mental sense of quality of the Senser. The verb *heard* indicates a perceptive feeling, which shows a sense of understanding to something. 'Perceptive' is one of four types of mental process in which the other three are 'cognitive', 'desiderative', and 'emotive' mental process. It can be seen by examples as follows.

Table 1.2. (2-5)

Example of mental process (extracts from Book 1, Book 2, & Book 4)

I	heard	my mother crying out
Senser	Process: mental (perceptive)	Phenomenon

We	considered	two possible patterns	for the intervention series
Senser	Process: mental (cognitive)	Phenomenon	

Our book	is intended	for use in college-level economics, political science, and public policy classes on terrorism.
Senser	Process: mental (desiderative)	Phenomenon

'I	grieve	to tell you

Senser	Process: mental (emotive)	Phenomenon

The 4 (four) clauses above show 4 (four) different subcategories of mental process. The first clause example indicates 'perceptive' 'mental' process by the verb *hear* in the past tense. It indicates that the Senser *he* understands something, or the Phenomenon, in the past. The second clause refers to the 'cognitive' mental clause, in which it indicates an aware or a conscious feeling by the Senser of something that refers to the Phenomenon, which also happens in the past. The verb *want* in the third clause shows a feeling of desire that the Senser has in the past to the Phenomenon, named 'desiderative' 'mental' process. The last clause refers to 'emotive' mental clause, in which the verb *grieve* expresses the Senser having a sad feeling toward the Phenomenon. In sum, 'perceptive' one refers to understanding, 'cognitive' one refers to awareness or realization, the 'desiderative' one refers to desire, and the 'emotive' one refers to emotional feeling.

3. Relational Process

'Relational' process is a process that indicates 'being' and 'having'. Halliday (2014) stated that the clauses of relational process "serve to characterize and to identify" (p. 259). Usually, relational process is indicated by the use of verb 'be' either in present or past tense, also some verbs that can be regarded as characterizing or identifying. An example below presents the relational clause.

Table 1.3. (1)

Example of relational process

She	is	smart
Participant	Process: relational	Participant

The example above shows relational process by the verb *is*. It shows the process of being or characterizing. The first participant *she* is being characterized as *smart* which becomes the second participant of the process. This process, as a whole, requires 2 (two) directly-involved participants as shown in the example above. However, the participants of relational process depend on types of relational process itself.

There are 3 (three) categories of relational process. Those are 'intensive', 'possessive', and 'circumstantial' 'relational' process. The 'intensive' type indicates a relationship between two entities which are the participants. The 'possessive' one expresses a having process which

is shown by the verb *have* or *has*. The last one, 'circumstantial', is a type where either participant and/or the process itself is in the form of circumstance. In other words, it is called circumlstance as participant or circumstance as process – depends on which one is the circumstance.

Each type comes in two modes: 'attributive' and 'identifying'. In 'attributive' mode, the participants is called Carrier and Attribute, in which Attribute is defined as something that belongs to the Carrier. Or, the Attribute is an entity which is ascribed to the Carrier. Meanwhile, 'identifying' mode refers to identification or the clauses indicated to 'identifying' mode describe a process of identification. Another difference between 'attributive' and 'identifying' is that in 'identifying' clause, the participants can be reversed in order (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Fontaine, 2013). For example:

Extracts from Book 1

The largest terrorist incident in the largest market economy is the unprecedented attack of 9/11.

⇨ The unprecedented attack of 9/11 is the largest terrorist incident in the largest market economy.

An essential requirement of a liberal democracy is the protection of its people's lives and property.

⇨ The protection of its people's lives and property is an essential requirement of a liberal democracy.

The mode of 'identifying' has Identified and Identifier as the participants. Specifically, as this mode is about identification that one entity identifies another entity, each entity may refer to what is called Token and Value. So that, there will be forms of Identified/Token ^ Identifier/Value and Identified/Value ^ Identifier/Token. It means the identified may be indicated as Token or Value, and vice versa.

With regard to example of the clause above, it serves one of 3 (three) categories of relational process. The clause above is shown as 'intensive' 'attributive' relational process. It is because the clause above shows a relationship between *she* and *smart*. Other examples are presented as follows.

Table 1.3. (2-7)

Example of relational process (extracts from Book 1, Book 2, & Book 3)

1	For the fundamentalists,	the terrorist act	is	a sufficient end
		Carrier	Process: relational (intensive attributive)	Attribute

2	In an argument,	support	is	an idea or set of ideas the audience accepts as true
		Identified	Process: relational (intensive identifying)	Identified

3	For example,	Hamas, Hezbollah, the Irish Republican Army, and Euskadita Askatasuna (ETA)	have	political wings	that promote the group's viewpoint.
		Carrier	Process: relational (possessive attributive)	Attribute	

4	The guitar he is playing	is		mine.
	Identified	Process: relational (possessive identifying)		Identifier

5	Its equilibrium	is		at point G	along AB.
	Carrier	Process: relational (circumstantial attributive)		Attribute	

6	The first principle	is		to never move alone.
	Identified	Process: relational (circumstantial identifying)		Identifier

Each of 6 (six) clause above reflects types and modes of relational process. From those examples, it can be seen that each type has basic differences among each other. 'Intensive' is shown by the use of the verb *be*. 'Possessive' one is identical with the verb *has* or *have* or refers to possession. Then, 'circumstantial' is described by one participant being in the form of circumstance. In terms of assigning Token and Value to those identifying clauses, it can be done through analyzing what form the clauses are. The position of Token and Value depends on the form of the clause. The 'operative' ('active' form) clause has the Token assigned to the Subject. While, the 'receptive' ('passive' form) voice has the Value assigned to the Subject. Therefore, to assign the Token and Value, the clause firstly need to be analyzed whether it is operative or receptive. It can be determined by verb substitute test as presented below.

2.) In an argument, support is an idea or set of ideas the audience accepts as true

⇨ In an argument, support <u>means</u> an idea or set of the audience accepts as true

⇨ In an argument, support <u>refers</u> to an idea or set of the audience accepts as true

The verb substitute test shows that the clause has operative form. Therefore, *support* is the Token and *an idea or set of ideas the audience accepts as true* is the Value. The pattern then is Identified/Token ^ Identifier/Value.

4.) The guitar he is playing is mine.

⇨ The guitar he is playing <u>is owned</u> by me.

⇨ The guitar he is playing <u>is possessed</u> by me.

The verb substitute test for this clause indicates the clause as receptive clause. Hence, the Token here is *mine* and the Value is *the guitar he is playing*. The pattern is Identified/Value ^ Identifier/Token.

6.) The first principle is to never move alone.

⇨ The first principle is set up as to never move alone.

⇨ The first principle is counted as to never move alone.

As showing above, the clause is classified as operative clause. Although the verb being substitute in the clause seems unnatural, but it is grammatically correct. Thus, the Token refers to *next year* while the Value is the *50th anniversary of their wedding*. The pattern is then Identified/Token ^ Identifier/Value.

4. Verbal Process

'Verbal' process shows the process of saying, telling, and all other synonyms of that process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 252). The main participant is called Sayer, while other participants include Receiver, Target, and Verbiage (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). These participant can be seen in examples below.

Table 1.4. (1-3)

Example of verbal process (extracts from Book 1 & Book 4)

1	I	tell	you, Clara
	Sayer	Process: verbal	Receiver

2	We	explain	the pitfalls of this policy

	Sayer	Process: verbal	Verbiage	

3	As a result,	people	can criticize	the government and its policies	without fear of reprisals
		Sayer	Process: verbal	Target	

It is clear that Sayer is the main participant of 'verbal' process. Meanwhile, Receiver, Verbiage, and Target differ each other. Receiver refers to the one the process is addressed to, which in the case of example 1, *you, Clara* is the one the process *tell* is addressed to. Verbiage is described as an entity or the content of what is being said. Regarding the second example, *the pitfalls of this policy* is the content of what is being *explained*. The last, Target, indicates the one which becomes the target of the process. As in the third example, th*e government and its policies* is the one that is targeted by the process *can criticize*.

In 'verbal' process, a verbal clause may project another clause like quoting or reporting. In this case, the quote or report that accompanies the main 'verbal' clause is classified as another clause with its own process type depends on the clause itself. The examples are below.

Extracts from Book 1 & Book 2

Three months later, in an interview on ABC-TV, bin Laden stated: "We believe that the worst thieves in the world today and the worst terrorists are the Americans. Nothing could stop you except perhaps retaliation in kind. We do not have to differentiate between military and civilian."

According to the New York Times (10 September 2004, p. A10), an Australian official stated that the al-Qaida-linked group Jemaah Islamiyah selected the Australian embassy as a target because "it was easier to hit than the US embassy."

The first example is a clause projecting a quote and the second one is projecting a report. The quoted clauses in the first example are the sentences in the apostrophes. The report in the second example refers to the information that is reported after the determiner *that*. However, a clause projecting a report sometimes does not have the determiner *that*, but surely a reported clause does not have apostrophes.

In this case, the quoted or reported clauses after 'verbal' clause is regarded as another clause with its own process types. For 2 (two) examples above, the clause *we believe that ... between military and civilian* and the clause *the al-Qaida-linked group ... than the US embassy* are the different clauses that are analyzed separately from the 'verbal' clause.

5. Behavioral Process

'Behavioral' process is related to behaviors of human. It indicates the 'inner-outer' experience of a person that includes physiological and psychological consciousness of experience (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 248). Usually, 'behavioral' process has a sense of mental quality, which means 'behavioral' process is affected by mental experience. This process also construe "an external ('material') perspective on processes of consciousness" (Davidse, 2017, p. 81). The participant of this process is named Behaver. An example below presents 'behavioral' process.

Table 1.5.

Example of behavioral process (extract from Book 4)

I	was crying	all the time.
Behaver	Process: behavior	

The example above shows that *was crying* refers to the 'behavioral' process. The process of crying describes inner-outer experience that is affected by mental sense of quality. *I* as the Behaver, the name of behavioral participant, experiences a sad feeling which crying is the outcome of the sad feeling. Other verbs that indicate 'behavioral' process are such *laugh, smile, breathe*, and so forth (see Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

6. Existential Process

As the name, this process describes the existence of something (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 256). It indicates that something exists, in which it is indicated by the use of pronoun *there* as following example.

Table 1.6.

Example of existential process (extract from Book 3)

There	Are	no	acceptable losses	in SWAT planning.
	Process: existential		Existent: entity	

The 'existential' process is shown by the verb *be* which is *are* in the clause above. The pronoun *there* is only the indicator of existential process. The participant of this process is called Existent which, in the clause, refers to *acceptable losses*. This clause means that *acceptable losses* do not exist in SWAT planning. It is the clarification of acceptable losses existence in SWAT planning.

1.2.3.2. Circumstances

In a clause which adverbial group or prepositional phrase exists, it may include as circumstance. Simply, circumstance is an element that presents condition which describes or support the process and/or participant itself. There are some circumstantial elements in transitivity analysis. Those categories are discussed as following.

1. Circumstance of Extent

The circumstance of Extent refers to distance and duration of the process which is illustrated by such probes "*how far?, how long?, how many?,* and *how many times?*" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 264). The Extent is divided into three categories: Distance, Duration, and Frequency. The difference between those three types is described in following examples.

Table 1.7.

Example of circumstance of Extent (etracts from Book 3 & Book 4)

Distance	**How far** my emotions were influenced by the recollections of my childhood
Duration	I, for one, could have looked at her **for hours**
Frequency	At this time, the team leader will say **three times**

Distance describes a space of the process. Duration and Frequency refer to time. Duration describes how long the process is happening, while Frequency describes how frequent the process is happening. The *how far* explains the space of process influence, *for hours* describes how long the participant can look at her. For the *three times*, it shows the frequency of *say*.

2. Circumstance of Location

The circumstance of Location also describes spatial and temporal aspect, but Location is more specific as it indicates time and place of the process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 265). Hence, the Location categories are Time and Place that describe in *in, at, on*, etc. The examples are following.

Table 1.8.

Example of circumstance of Location (extracts from Book 1)

Time	The Palestinian terrorists were secular until the rise of Hamas and Hezbollah **in the 1980s.**
Place	**In Latin America**, unprotected foreign businessmen and dependents make inviting targets for today's ransom- hungry leftist terrorists.

The Location of Time is shown by *in the 1980s* while the place is by *in Latin America*. Those describes when and where the process takes place.

3. Circumstance of Manner

The circumstance of Manner clarifies the process and participant characterization. Halliday stated that Circumstance of Manner is "the way in which the process is actualized" (2014, p. 318). Manner is divided into 4 (four) types: Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. Means refers to in what way the participant is doing the process. Quality and Degree describes the feature of the process. Comparison describes the participant involved in another way. In other words, Means and Comparison are close to the description of participants, while Quality and Degree are close to the description of process (see Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). Some examples are presented below.

Table 1.9.

Example of circumstance of Manner (extracts from Book 1 & Book 3)

Means	The leader seizes initiative **through sound judgment**.
Quality	Narrow-minded, one-dimensional thinking can **easily** result in failure and disaster.
Comparison	**Like the Jewish and Algerian terrorists**, the Tupamaros practiced urban terrorism.
Degree	**Clearly**, terrorism presents countries with a real dilemma;

The phrase *through sound judgement* explains the way the participant *the leader* takes to do the process. The adverb *easily* describes the quality of easiness of the process *result*. The phrase like *the Jewish and Algerian terrorists* illustrates comparison toward *the Tupamaros*. Lastly, the adverb *clearly* explains the measurement of the process *presents*.

4. Circumstance of Cause

The circumstance of Cause reflects the excuse and goal behind the process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 269). It also reflects a person or people which is related to the goal or excuse itself. Thus, Reason, Purpose, and Behalf are the categories of Cause. Reason has a feature of 'because', Purpose is described by *to, for, for the purpose* of, and such (Halliday, 2014, p. 270). The examples are below.

Table 1.10.

Example of circumstance of Cause (extracts from Book 1 & Book 2)

Reason	The Proposition won the debate **because the held the majority of the ground**.
Purpose	In fact, countries build high smokestacks **for the purpose of transferring such pollutants abroad**.
Behalf	Or the debate could turn on whether parents are the best (or necessary or only) choice of person to act **on the child's behalf**.

The Purpose and Behalf are clear to be shown by the phrases *for the purpose* and o*n … behalf*. The Reason is clearly indicated by *because* as the Reason indicates 'because' element.

5. Circumstance of Contingency

Contingency refers to possibility. Meaning to say that Circumstance of Contingency exists as an element that influences the process to happen (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 271). This type of circumstance has 3 (three) subcategories: Condition which has a sense of 'if' (Halliday, 2014, p. 271), Concession, and Default, as it can be seen through examples.

Table 1.11.

Example of circumstance of Contingency (extracts from Book 4)

Condition	**If I could have seen my mother alone**, I should have gone down on my knees to her and besought her forgiveness.
Concession	What yawns and dozes I lapsed into, **in spite of all my care**
Default	I assented to this proposal, **in default of being able to suggest anything else**.

6. Circumstance of Accompaniment

The circumstantial element of Accompaniment represents a feature's participation to the unfolding process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 272). It means that there is an element that accompanies the process to happen, either singular or plural units. This Accompaniment is divided into Comitative and Additive with examples discussed below.

Table 1.12.

Example of circumstance of Accompaniment (extracts from Book 4)

Comitative	… what I should ever do here **without him**.'
Additive	Mr. Creakle then caned Tommy Traddles for being discovered in tears, **instead of cheers**, on account of Mr. Mell's departure.

Comitative type describes *with or without who/what?* as described by *without him* in the Comitative example clause above. While, additive, shown by *instead of cheers*, describes another entity that accompanies the process.

7. Circumstance of Role

The circumstance of Role means two categories: Guise and Product. It represents 'what be?' for the Guise and 'what become?' for the Product (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p. 274). The examples of the element Role are following.

Table 1.13.

Example of circumstance of Role (extracts from Book 4)

Guise	No matter how "high speed-low drag" the hotdogger is, choose the solid team members who perform **as a team.**
Product	Be cautious of cross fire possibilities, and reform **into the original 8-man team** as soon as possible.

8. Circumstance of Matter

The expression of Matter does not have any subcategory. The Matter element represents a matter of the process, yet closely to the participants (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 276). The examples are below.

Extracts from Book 1

We found very different results concerning the two different attempts at embassy fortifications.

Transnational interdependencies with respect to counterterrorism policies often result in too much of some unilateral actions and too little of others.

Both of bold phrases represent the matter that affect the participant. The phrase of Matter element in the first clause is the matter of *very different results*, while the second phrase is the matter of *transnational interdependencies*.

9. Circumstance of Angle

The circumstantial of Angle reflects over which angle or view the process can happen (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 276). There are 2 (two) types of Angle, those are Source and Viewpoint. Source describes the source of the unfolding process, yet Viewpoint describes the view from which the process unfold.

Table 1.14.

Example of circumstance of Angle (extracts from Book 2 & Book 4)

Source	**According to Baron**, rational thinking is that which helps people achieve their goals.
Viewpoint	… I may be mistaken **in my view of the ceremony**,

It is clear that *according to* refers to Source as in the first clause example. For the viewpoint, it is shown by *in the view of* as *in my view of the ceremonies* in the second clause example.

It is very clear that in analyzing the transitivity system, participant, circumstance, and process itself are the most important elements. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) grouped the process types with their meanings and involved participants and also determined types of circumstance in summarized table below (p. 311 & pp. 313-314).

Table 1.15.

Process types and their categories of meaning and participant

Process Types	**Meaning Categories**	**Participant**	
		Directly involved	**Indirectly involved**
Material: action event	'Doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client, Scope, Initiator, Attribute
Behavioral	'Behaving'	Behaver	Behavior
Mental: perception cognition desideration emotion	'Sensing' 'seeing' 'thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'	Senser, Phenomenon	Inducer
Verbal	'Saying'	Sayer, Target	Receiver, Verbiage
Relational attribution identification	'Being' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Carrier, Attribute, Identified, Identifier: Token, Value	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner
Existential	'Existing'	Existent	

Table 1.16.

Types of circumstantial elements

	Type	**Sub-type**	**WH-Item**
Enhancing	Extent	Distance	How far?
		Duration	How long?
		Frequency	How many times?
	Location	Place	Where?
		Time	When?

	Manner	Means	How?
		Quality	How?
		Comparison	How? What like?
		Degree	How much?
	Cause	Reason	Why?
		Purpose	Why? What for?
		Behalf	Who for?
	Contingency	Condition	Why?
		Default	
		Concession	
Extending	Accompaniment	Comitative	Who/what with?
		Additive	And who/what else?
Elaborating	Role	Guise	What as?
		Product	What into?
Projection	Matter		What about?
	Angle	Source	
		Viewpoint	

As stated previously, this research is to seek for the meaning of the fatwa text by looking at the grammatical pattern of the language through transitivity system. The analysis of transitivity system will lead the discussion to experiential meaning. Therefore, the theory and concept of transitivity system are the study to be applied in the research.

1.3. Review of Previous Studies

The object of this study is fatwa against terrorism which is a discourse containing materials of terror and language used in terror and terrorism. It contains statements of condemning terrorism and extremism, including terrorism in Islam. Generally, the issue of terrorism has been widely discussed in many fields. Researches on terror issues and terrorism are conducted through approaches of social sciences such as politics, economics, religion, even linguistics and social behavior.

Concept of terrorism has been discussed a long time ago but mostly in traditional approach. Hence, Almaged (2021) attempted to establish a discourse analysis of terrorism in TED talks. In the study, Almaged attempted to present concept of terrorism in TED talks which target was lay audience in TED talk. It was meant to see if such new technology could popularize terrorism among lay people. From 105 data of terrorism-heading video speeches at TED Talk, Almaged studied and concluded that discourse of terrorism in TED talk was less

popularized. It means that traditional popularization of discourse of terrorism to lay audience is still more effective.

One essence of terrorism issue is violence. Besides actions, language of terror or language used in terror acts also contains violence. Such violence-containing discourse had appeared in Anwar al-Alwaki's narrative which was studied by Ladd and Goodwin (2022). This study examined how Awlaki argued and conveyed their ideas on how Muslim should react to people who slander Islam which it refers to violence and extremist ideology. Through pragmatic approach, Ladd and Goodwin argued that this narrative by al-Qaeda leader was integrated and reasoned, yet it was such radicalized, justifying extremism and violence.

Violence is not only essential points of terrorism, it also includes threats. The existence of threats turns out affects emotion and certainty feeling of people. Studies conducted by Simchon et al (2021) shows that life-threatening events influences how people are being certain. The expression of certainty can be felt by people in some levels in which it affects increase of intentional and natural existential threats.

People respond to terror acts in many ways besides feeling uncertainty. Marin-Arrese (2021) attempted to study people' comments over terrorism. Using pragmatic approach, Marin-Arese focused on stance and emotion in language used by people. The concentration was on how people respond to terror events or incidents according to their culture and distance from events. It also studied epistemic and effective strategies in people' comments on urging action against terror acts.

Death anxiety also appears in responding to terrorism. It is one of horrified feeling as response to terror acts. Kusen and Strembeck (2023) discovered death anxiety as psychological response to terrorism regarding the 2020 Vienna terror attack. Identifying behavior through psycholinguistic approach, the result showed significance of proximity to the event. It referred to how people respond to terror attack according to their temporal, social, and geographical distance.

There are also many other studies related to terror issue and terrorism approached by other field of studies. In this research, that terror issue in fatwa text will be studied through linguistic lens. This study will be run by analyzing the transitivity system. Other studies in transitivity analysis has also been run by many researchers with various objects.

Darani (2014) analyzed transitivity analysis of a short story text entitled "Animal Farm" to examine how the system can indicate persuasion. It found 'material' process to be the dominant process. It then proved that the style of being persuasive can be showed by actions-taking. Thereby, the finding of 'material' process as the dominant process are in line with the result.

Nguyen (2012) attempted to reveal characters' personality depicted in a literary text by examining transitivity system. It resulted the characteristics and personality of a story's character to be significantly built up by linguistic items. As he took concentration on character, the study he run was more focused on analyzing character as participants.

The two prior studies examined transitivity in literary text through the system and the characters. Meanwhile, Yan and Chunmei (2023) examined stylistic analysis of a literary text through transitivity process. They took Kate Chopin's *The Awakening* as the object of study. They indeed focused on the character of the work but to examine linguistic representation.

Another analysis of character in literary text was conducted by Khalid et al (2021). Khalid et al studied ideologies of characters in A Doll's House by Ibsen. Through transitivity analysis, they revealed gender and nature disparities between male and female characters. The transitivity findings showed that there is gender inequality between those characters.

A transitivity analysis of oral narrative has also been done. Su (2021) conducted a research to prove Trump's competency on speech. Su used the analysis of transitivity system to prove Trump's strategies to perceive and obtain support by people through his speech. Su found the 'material' process as the dominant process that revealed actions on Trump's speech.

Kashif et al (2022) also discovered the similar result with Su's research. Kashif et al studied third presidential debate of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump through transitivity analysis. Turned out they found 'material' process as the most frequent process used by Trump in his speech, while it differs to Clinton's use of process type. The use of different process types also showed that both of them actually have the same goal. Clinton's approach was through mental sense and existential approach, while Trump maintains his material approach to win public support.

Transitivity analysis has also been conducted in academic texts. Zheng (2021) gathered ten research articles of applied linguistics from 2018-2020 and aimed to explore experiential meaning in the articles by identifying variations of process types across sections. The findings

of this research showed that each article has its own stylistic features of writing to deliver their researches. Transitivity structure in each article played its role to reflect those articles as informative, objective, and interpersonal.

Uniquely, there is another study of transitivity analysis where was conducted in article abstracts only. Vathanalaoha and Tangkiengsirisin (2018) did such research which they set 120 Thai and international dental research article abstracts as their data to study. From the study, they found that there were resemblances of transitivity structure in the datasets. Tonal styles around experiences in dental research studies were also addressed.

Zahra and Rabbani (2021) examined the transitivity pattern through Maya Angelou and Tehmina Durrani's life experiences in their autobiographies. The experience that they looked at was the experiences of being colored women and being oppressed as colored. The analysis showed how their colored identity affected their life to be oppressed by actions of the society. This was shown by 'material' and 'relational' process as the dominant processes in their findings.

Sawirman and Ridhwani (2020) took criminal material like suicide letters to study the transitivity structure. They studied four suicide letters written by famous people. The result revealed that those suicide notes were surrounded by experiences of unpleasant behavior, regret, and self-blame illustrated by types of process. Although those might prefer to mental quality or behavior, their research found that those suicide letters were dominated by 'material' process.

Discourses in agriculture was also analyzed by Sawirman (2020). Through transitivity analysis, Sawirman attempted to address conflicts and problems in oil palm plantations in West Sumatera. He shaped those concerns by farmers by analyzing ideational and experiential meaning in those farmers' discourses. This study was run by Sawirman in order to idenfity problems and attempt to suggest some policies regarding the matter.

Ismayatim, Sriniwass, and Jauhari (2018) investigated the transitivity structure through news reports of Malaysia and Philippines in reporting Lahad Datu incident. They tried to investigate how those newspapers reported the incident. It resulted the reports to show varied responses and perspectives through actions and emotions. It was showed by how 4 (four) news reports they studied revealed difference results on transitivity structure.

Abbas and Talaat (2019), instead, examined the transitivity structure through news headlines of crimes against women only. It turned out that news headlines can also reveal the violence of men against women. It was depicted on' material' process (the predominant process) found in the headlines.

Ekhteyar and Umrani (2021) analyzed the transitivity system of print media reports of Pakistan. Their intention was to reveal how these media represent CPEC. They found that 'material' process became the dominant process. The transitivity analysis found in this research also helped them studied this research through CDA.

Such oral forms are also fascinating to be studied through transitivity. Idrus, Nor, and Ismail (2013) conducted a study of transitivity analysis in oral proceedings in court. They focused on how such legal action perceives others and represents ideology through some strategies. These were revealed by examining types of process.

Machin and Mayr (2013) examine transitivity of a factual crime television report and the social actor. This was to show the failure in reporting through how it should role in social practice. This study was actually a CDA study.

As technology nowadays has been sophisticated, people now can talk virtually. Virtual interaction has been studied by Triki et al (2023) in a virtual intercultural project by Canada, Italy, and Hong Kong S.A.R. They examined experiential meanings delivered in the use of pronouns of 60 student Reflective Journal. Their aim was to explore experiences of these diverse student when enacting relationship while using English as a lingua franca.

Transitivity plays a crucial role in experiential meaning. Even, using transitivity and some approaches of discourse analysis can construct a discourse in positive language tones. A study by Alharbi (2021) was to prove this. Alharbi attempted to construct discourse through social actors by using transitivity system and role allocation concept by van Leeuwen. The study was conducted by examining Jared Kushner's narratives in an interview. Identifying how a controversial topic was constructed, the study showed that representing participants and social roles selectively may create a positive vibe to the controversial topic, and it even may succeed to obtain people's attention.

There are many numbers of study of transitivity analysis but with different data. When data on previous research are different, it may result different findings. As lack of previous studies that studied fatwa in linguistic field, there may be different and inconsistent findings

and analysis as well. This current study focuses on fatwa text which is authoritative and somewhat religious, hence it may have distinctive feature of language which may cause different findings as mentioned. Again, this study does not only concern terror issue as the material of fatwa text, but the focus is fatwa text itself delivering terror issues and condemning terrorism. Inconsistencies on research findings indicates that further researches, especially research in transitivity analysis on fatwa text, may be required.

1.4. Research Questions

The present study is about to find the transitivity structure system included in the data, which is the fatwa against terrorism by U.S. Muslim Religious Council. The transitivity system that has been examined will automatically lead the discussion to examine the interpretation of the text. Discovering what kind of process, participant, and circumstance happened in the text also helps us identify how the language is structured to deliver such meaning. Therefore, what should be questioned from the study are:

1. How is the structure of transitivity system in the text?
2. What are the most dominant process, participant, and circumstance shown in the text?
3. What is the interpretation of the text through the transitivity system found in the text?

1.5. Objectives of the Study

This present study has several objectives as follows:

1. To analyze the structure of transitivity analysis;
2. To discover the most dominant of each element;
3. To investigate the possible interpretation of the meaning behind the structure.

1.6. Scopes of the Study

As the purpose of this study is to discover interpretation in a text by doing language analysis this research is conducted without participants involved. It means that there is no

participant required in the research. It also does not require a specific geographical location since the data is a text. Therefore, the area of focus is the analysis of the transitivity system and the interpretation of the text regarding the transitivity system itself